

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.**

**Received up to 16th September, 1887.**

**POLITICAL.**

**The Oudh Punch** (Lucknow), of the 1st September, pub-

**Circulation,  
450 copies.**

**The Russian Govern-  
ment, India and the British  
Government.** lishes an imaginary discourse from a correspondent, in which the Russian Government is represented as heaving

cold sighs in love of a lady, called India, and the British Government as persuading the former not to go on a fool's errand, and saying that one must carry his head on his palm before he should think of securing the hand of that peerless beauty. The Russian Government, however, refuses to listen to the exhortations of the British Government, and declares its firm resolve to be persistent in its efforts until it has attained its object.

**The Panjab Punch** (Lahore), of the 8th September, refer-

**Circulation,  
80 copies.**

**Reported escape of Ayúb  
Khán from Teheran, and  
Afgánistan.** ring to the reported escape of Ayúb Khán from Teheran, says that complicated as the condition of Afghanistan has at present become owing to the recent internal disturbances, the escape of Ayúb Khán will create fresh troubles for the Amir Abdur Rahmán, and that in spite of all the tenacity of his being an Afgán, he will now find it

difficult to hold his own in that country. Ayub Khán is a son of the late Amir Sher Ali Khán of Afghánistán; was the Governor of Herat in the lifetime of his father; and had once given a severe defeat to the British forces at Maiwand near Herat. He is very much loved by the people of Herat, and is held in great respect by them; and now that he is free again, he is sure to try for the throne of Kabul with the aid of Russia. He may or may not be successful in his attempt; but this much is certain, that fresh complications in Afghánistán will give the Russian Government an opportunity to make another move towards that country. In view of the circumstances, the *Punch* thinks it would be better if the British Government restored Yakúb Khán to the Amirship of Afghánistan. (The *Álam-i-Taswír* of Cawnpore, of the 2nd September, writing on the same subject, observes that the Russian Government will now have, as it were, two wing-clipped pigeons, in the persons of Ayúb Khán and Dalíp Singh, in its possession, to serve it as decoybirds on the either frontier of Afghánistan, and asks the British Government to occupy, without delay, those places in that country which it well can hold in anticipation of the coming danger.)

Circulation,  
298 copies.

The *Tutiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th September, in commenting upon the same subject, says that, considering the attendant circumstances, it seems very probable that the Sháh of Persia was in intrigue with the Russian Government and connived at the escape of Ayúb Khán. The Sháh has, however, played his cards well; for while he has, on the one hand, been giving opportunity to Ayúb Khán to effect his escape, he has, on the other, in order to prevent as much as possible any such suspicions from rising in the mind of the Indian Government, been taking precaution to ingratiate himself with Lord Dufferin by sending his Consul-General to Simla to invest Lady Dufferin with the insignia of the Order of the Sun. Looking at the present internal condition of Afghánistán, the escape of Ayúb Khán at such a juncture seems to be fraught with great dangers for that country.

The Amir Abdur Rahmán, who has made himself so very unpopular with his people that they are in open arms against him and heartily wish for his downfall, cannot be expected to make a successful stand against any fresh difficulties that may now happen to arise at any time. Hence, under the circumstances, the British Government should lose no time in forming a military camp at Kandahár, and in case Abdur Rahmán should raise any objection to it, he should be deposed at once and Yakúb Khán replaced on the throne of Kabul. (Many other newspapers also notice the escape of Ayúb Khán, and predict fresh complications in Afghánistán.)

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 8th September, publishes a picture in which a man, called Afghánistan and Ayúb Khán. Afghánistán, is represented as burning with the fire of disturbance on every side, and Ayúb Khán as pouring oil into it.

The *Naiyer-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 12th September, regrets to say that the financial condition of India has now become very unsafe, and that there seems no prospect of its becoming any better in the coming years. The military charges have now reached as high as 19 crores of rupees a year, while they were only 11 crores during the most terrible year, of 1857, which the British Government ever witnessed in India. The annual loss by exchange has gone up to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  crores of rupees, and the debt of the country increases from year to year. But in spite of all this, the Indian Government does not still hesitate to incur new expenses, while it makes no retrenchment in the existing expenditure. The natives of India are already groaning under the load of the present taxes, and any fresh imposition made on them is sure to break their back. The outlook for India is very gloomy indeed; and if the Government continues in its present reckless career for some time longer, regardless of the ever-increasing poverty and consequent distress of the natives, it will make another Ireland of this country.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

Circulation,  
215 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunar*, of the 13th September, contains India bled with various charges imposed upon her. A female patient, called India, is represented as being bled by a number of leeches, called the Egyptian, Afghanistan and Barma charges, the maintenance allowances to Yekub Khán and Ayúb Khán, the salaries of European officers and the income-tax, and a doctor, called the Governor-General, as feeling the pulse of the patient and saying there is still breath in her.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Imposition of income-tax in India, and Lord Dufferin. The *Shahjáhándábád Púchn* (Delhi), of the 1st September, publishes an elegy from a correspondent, in which the writer bitterly laments the imposition of the income-tax on the natives of this country, and says that the latter are ground down under it. How is it possible for India, poor as she is, to bear the burden of the expenses in Afghanistan and Barma, and of other kinds of new expenditure which Lord Dufferin has thrown on her? He ought to feel pity for the miseries of the natives, and have some fear for the day of reckoning! The whole of India groans under the crushing weight of the income-tax, but Lord Dufferin does not seem to care for it. May his rule soon come to an end!

Circulation,  
215 copies.

Poverty of the natives of India, and the British Government.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunar*, of the 6th September, publishes in its supplement a picture in which an eagle, called poverty, is represented as devouring a swarm of birds, called the natives of India, while a man, called the British Government, stands by with his face turned on the other side.

Reported intention of the Government to demolish the fort at Kangri.

The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th August, stating that a rumour is current to the effect that the Government intends to demolish the fort at Kangri, deprecates the measure as being both needless and impolitic. True, the Anglo-Indian newspapers, like the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, have, by their writings, made the Government suspicious of the loyalty of the natives of the Panjab;

But even supposing the worst takes place, and an enemy enters the Panjab, or Sikhs, God forbid ! rebel against the British Government, the fort of Kangra is not such a strong-hold that either of them might, by occupying it, be able to give any serious trouble to the British Government. Moreover, Kangra is a sacred place of the Hindus, and as the Government has already caused some dissatisfaction to them by its late treatment of Mahárája Dulip Singh, it would do well to give up its intention of demolishing the fort of Kangra, and thereby avoid giving a further cause of discontent to them.

## LEGISLATION.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán (Kalakánkar)*, of the

10th September, advertiring to the agitation which is at present carried on in Calcutta for a Medical Registration Act, says that if such an Act

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The proposed enactment  
of a Medical Registration  
Act, and the *Vaidyas* and  
*Hakíms*.

be passed, it will no doubt prevent many of the quacks, who at present practise the Medical Act under the fair name of *Vaidyas* and *Hakíms*, from killing patients by their unskilful treatment. But how can the Government prevent the so-called *Vaidyas* and *Hakíms* from medical practice, unless it prescribes some medical test for them ? And to do this, the Government must prescribe books on the native systems of medicine, make arrangements for holding examinations and granting certificates of proficiency from time to time, and order the Municipal Boards throughout India to issue notices, before hand, to *Vaidyas* and *Hakíms*, informing them with the names of the books prescribed for them, and with the time at which they shall be required to undergo an examination. Unless the Government is prepared to do all this, it should not think of passing a Medical Registration Act ; otherwise it will result in destroying the Native systems of medical treatment. Instances have been frequent in which cases, which had been given up by the medical practitioners on the English system as incurable, were successfully treated by *Vaidyas* and *Hakíms*. Moreover, the treatment of native

physicians is much less costly than that of the doctors, and hence, before the Government passes a Medical Registration Act, it would do well to make some provision for the preservation of the Native systems of medical treatment.

Circulation,  
950 copies.

*The Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 13th September, states that a number of children are killed every year on account of their wearing jewels, and advises the Government to enact a law, making it a

penal offence for parents and guardians to allow children, with jewels on their persons, to go out of their houses without an attendant. The writer, then, further adds that thefts are largely due to gambling, and the latter to the leniency of the law, and asks the Government to make the possession of property acquired by gambling punishable by law in the same way as of that acquired by stealing.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

*The Hâmi-i-Hind* (Karâ), of the 11th September, in commenting upon the increment which the Nizám has recently made to the

Suggested recall of Colonel Marshall from the State of Haidarâbâd.

pay of Colonel Marshall, asks what has the Colonel done to deserve this promotion? For aught the writer knows, the Colonel has done nothing either for the good of the State or the people, ever since he was appointed in Haidarâbâd. At the time of his appointment, there existed a quarrel between the Nizám and his Prime Minister, Sir Salár Jang, and hence it was thought expedient by Lord Dufferin to send an independent European Officer to Haidarâbâd to see which of the two was to blame, and, if possible, to effect a reconciliation between them. But now that Sir Salár Jang has resigned, and the Nizám has appointed another Muhammadan gentleman to be his Prime Minister, there seems no necessity for keeping Colonel Marshall any longer in Haidarâbâd, and the Government ought to recall him and thereby relieve the State of a heavy and now needless item of expenditure.

*The Delli Punch* (Lahore), of the 7th September, says that although the State of Māndot is encumbered with a heavy debt of three lakhs of rupees, the Chief takes no steps to reduce the expenditure to pay off the debt; and asks the Government to take the management of the State in its own hands.

Circulation,  
315 copies.

Suggested assumption  
of the management of the  
State of Māndot by Gov-  
ernment.

#### EDUCATION.

*The Nājm-ul-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 4th September,

Circulation,  
180 copies.

Alleged decision of the Director of Public Instruction to abolish Vernacular Middle Schools in the head-quarters of the districts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

It is not known what has led the Director to come to such a decision. The abolition of the schools in question will prove a serious loss to the natives, especially to the Muhammadans. True, there are Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the head-quarters of all the districts, but there are still a number of natives who are foolish enough to think it a sin to give English education to their children, and would not therefore consent to send them to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Moreover, the natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have not yet made so much progress in education as to appreciate sufficiently its benefits, and consequently they are not expected to make private arrangements for the vernacular education of their children in case the Vernacular Middle Schools are abolished at the head-quarters of the districts. Hence, the Director would do well to re-consider his decision and retain the schools in question.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

*The Azad* (Lucknow), of the 9th September, in protest-

Circulation,  
240 copies.

Proposed amalgamation  
of the Judicial Commis-  
sionership of Oudh with  
the High Court of the  
North-Western Provinces.

ing against the proposed amalgamation of the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh with the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, says

that it is a matter of great regret that every new Lieutenant-Governor who is appointed to rule the North-Western Provinces should come, as it were, with a set purpose to trample upon the rights of the people of Oudh. If the work in the Judicial Commissioner's office has greatly increased, the proper remedy is to appoint a permanent Additional Judicial Commissioner, and not to amalgamate it with the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. The Hon'ble Sir Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh has already entered his protest against the proposed amalgamation, and there is hardly a man of any position in Oudh who does not express his strong disapproval of it. It will, of course, be quite a different thing if Sir Alfred Lyall, in the pride of his power, carries out the measure in the face of a general protest of the people of Oudh, and thereby carries home a blot on his name like Sir George Couper.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

*The Hindustán (Kalákánkar)*, in its issues of the 13th, 14th and 15th September, in giving a history of the revival and development of the Hindi language during the last 20 years, regrets to say that although Hindi is the mother-tongue of the masses of Upper India, the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjáb, persistently refuse to introduce Hindi characters in the Courts. In other Provinces, the language of the natives has been made the language of the Courts, but the Governments of Upper India have turned a deaf ear to the repeated requests of the natives on the subject. What is worse still, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government has ruled that no native can obtain a Government post of Rs. 10 and upwards who has not passed a recognized examination in Urdu, whether he may or may not have to do any work in that language. Is this not a great injustice on the part of the Government to force Urdu down the throats of Hindus, who, though earnestly desirous to study Hindi, which is their mother-tongue, are thus compelled to give it up for Urdu for the sake of earning their bread? The natives of these

Provinces should, however, not be disheartened at the high-handed proceedings of the Governments of their former and present Lieutenant-Governors. They should, on the contrary, gather hope from the case of their countrymen in Behar, where too Urdu was long continued to be the Court language, in spite of the reiterated remonstrances of the natives against it; but at last an exorable Lieutenant-Governor, in the person of the late Sir Ashley Eden, listened to the just demand of the natives of Behar and displaced Urdu by Hindi in the Courts of that Province. Hence the natives of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should keep up their agitation for the introduction of Hindi characters in the Courts with uniform sustained efforts; depending upon this that, whenever they, too, shall happen to get a ruler like the late Sir Ashley Eden of Bengal, he will surely listen to their just request and remove their long-lived grievance. They should, however, in the meantime leave no stone unturned to induce their countrymen to execute bonds, agreements, deeds of sale and similar other documents in Hindi, and to give as much impetus to the study and development of that language as lie in their power to do.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 12th September, re-

Rāja Lachhman Singh  
appointed to hold the charge  
of a district for three days.

grets to say that Rāja Lachhman Singh  
should at first have been appointed to  
officiate as the Collector of Buland-

shahr, and then after he had held the officiating appoint-  
ment for three days, he should have been made to revert  
to his substantive post, on the ground that, as the Dasahra  
and Muharram were close at hand, it was not considered  
expedient to keep a native in charge of a district. A water-  
carrier was entrusted with the administration of Government  
for only half a day in the time of the Emperor Humayūn,  
and it is a matter to be much thankful for to Sir Alfred  
Lyall that he allowed a native to hold the charge of a  
district for three days!

Circulation,  
180 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 13th September, states that the Muhammadan employés in the Government Central Press, Simla, heavily fined for late attendance or absence on the *Bakar id* day, were at first allowed leave of absence from 10 to 2 o'clock on the *Bakar id* day, to enable them to perform their religious ceremonies, but that, strange to say, when they attended the Press at 2 o'clock, the Superintendent of the Press imposed a fine of Rs. 2 on each of them, and Rs. 5 on those who had been altogether absent. Under the ordinary circumstances, if an employé happened to be absent from the Press on any day, he simply lost his pay for that day, but with the heavy fines inflicted on the Muhammadan absentees on the *Bakar id* day, many of them have been made to forfeit the whole amount of their one month's pay, and the Superintendent of the Press ought to see to this.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 8th September, referring to the Government order permitting the payment of land-revenue by money-orders, says that if the commission charged on money-orders be reduced to eight, or, better still, to four annas per cent., not only all land-revenues will begin to be paid by money-orders, but that people will cease to remit money for other purposes also through banking firms or by some other means. The commission at present charged on money-orders for sums of not more than ten rupees is two annas, under the new rule it should be made one anna for sums not exceeding five rupees. The suggestions, if adopted, will effect a large increase in the income of the Postal Department. Again, though the postal charge on newspapers has been reduced to a quarter of an anna, the postage is required to be paid in advance for three months. This is open to objection, inasmuch as it generally causes much inconvenience, and sometimes loss, to the proprietors of newspapers. The Government should, therefore, issue quarter-anna postage stamps for the use of newspapers, and should extend their benefit to correspondents as well as to subscribers of the latter who, after they have read them, desire to despatch them

to their friends. It would, however, be better still if correspondents were allowed to send their contributions to newspapers and to receive the latter in return free of postage in the same way as the editors of newspapers are at present allowed to exchange their papers with one another.

*The Koh-i-Nur (Lahore),* of the 8th September, states that there is a forest reserved for the Government Commissariat in the suburbs of the town of Haryana, district Hoshiarpur. There are a large number of wild trees and plenty of grass in this forest, where oxen, cows, camels, mules, &c., are reared for Government use. The Commissariat officer in charge of the forest is an able manager, but he is very hard upon the zamindars and the poor people of the town. If any cattle belonging to them happen to stray in the reserve forest, and that is very often the case, he prosecutes them criminally, and gets them heavily fined. Similarly if a woodcutter breaks even a twig from a tree of the forest, he is sued against, and got punished with imprisonment. Again, Government had given some pieces of waste land outside the town, on very small rents, to certain persons for building their dwelling-houses and laying out gardens. The Commissariat officer now orders these persons to remove their houses and gardens, or they will be charged rent at the rate of Rs. 10 per bigha. He has also caused some of these houses to be pulled down. The people are very much vexed and worried by these proceedings of the Commissariat officer, and Government should take some steps in the matter.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

*Alleged oppression of the Commissariat officer at Haryana, district Hoshiarpur.*

*The Ghamkhwdr-i-Hind (Lahore),* of the 3rd September, complains that some of the native newspapers of Delhi have been spreading mischievous ideas among the people by passing adverse criticisms on the orders issued by the local authorities for the observance of the late Bakrid in that town. No interference was, in reality, made with the religious liberties of the Muslims; but the authorities could not,

Circulation,  
425 copies.

of course, allow them to hold their religious ceremonies in a way which was calculated to hurt the religious feelings of the Hindus. The object of these factious newspapers seems to be, to create discord, and to cause the breach of the peace between the Hindus and Musalmans. The authorities would, therefore, do well to keep an eye on the newspapers, in order to see which of them publish seditious and inflammatory articles, and to take penal recognizances from them for the preservation of the peace.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

**The Maj-i-Narbada** (Hoshangabad), of the 7th September, says that Government employés in the Central Provinces obtain leave of absence from their offices strictly according to the list of holidays published in the local official Gazette. This causes great inconvenience to the Muhammadans, for it not infrequently happens, especially in the rainy season, that a Muhammadan Gazetted holiday does not coincide with the day on which the festival actually falls, on account of the invisibility of the moon on the day previous to the Gazetted holiday. True, in the list of Gazetted holidays a foot-note is always added to the effect that a Muhammadan holiday is to be altered if the moon does not become visible on the day previous to the sanctioned holiday, but the officers in the Central Provinces do not pay heed to this note. The Muhammadan employés in other departments, however, on such occasions obtain from their officers leave of absence on the actual festival day for an hour or so, but no such concession is made to Muhammadan doctors by their officers. The Chief Commissioner should see to this.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

**The Suhel** (Benares), of the 1st September, complains that the Anglo-Indians ill-treat, oppress, and commit all sorts of outrages upon the natives of this country, but that nobody listens to the complaints of the latter, and prays the British Government to appoint a Commission of some unprejudiced and

just Englishmen to enquire into the conduct of their countrymen in India.

The same paper says that when native soldiers retire

**Suggested employment of retired native soldiers in the Police and other departments.**

from the Army, they are generally still fit for employment in the Police and in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services, but that they

are hardly ever so employed. The amounts of pension which they receive for their military service are too small and inadequate for their maintenance. The Government would, therefore, do well to issue a circular order to the effect that whenever a retired native soldier should apply for a post in the Police or any other department for which he is qualified, it should be given to him in preference to others.

The same paper says that it fails to understand why the

**Non-admission of natives to the Commissioned Ranks in the Army.**

Government does not appoint natives to the Commissioned Ranks in the Army.

Native soldiers never proved false or showed their backs whenever they were required to meet an enemy in the battlefield. The Government has itself praised native soldiers for their bravery on several occasions, and can have no ostensible reason to doubt their loyalty in time of danger. Moreover, natives are already admitted to higher appointments in the Judicial and Executive Services, and if the Government does not appoint them to be Lieutenants, Captains, and Colonels in the Army, it is sheer injustice on its part.

The *Akhbar-i-Chundr*, of the 6th September, states that

**Need of Assistants to the Wasilbagh Navis and Syahd Navis in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces.**

there are only one *Wasilbagh Navis* and one *Siyahd navis* in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces, and

that the amount of work which each of them has to dispose of every day is too much for one man to finish, however hard-working he may be. The Government work, however, must be done by some means or other, and consequently both these officials have to keep an assistant. But how are these assistants paid? The officials themselves, who do not receive

more than 20 rupees a month each, cannot possibly pay the assistants out of their own salaries, which hardly suffice even for themselves and their families. The assistants cannot, however, work gratis, and the zamindars must be taxed to provide for their pay. The Government knows all this, but it connives at it. It is a disgrace to the administration of a civilized Government that it should see its officials levy black-mail on its subjects, and should take no steps to remedy the evil ! The *Akhbár* would, therefore, advise the Government to take the earliest opportunity to provide assistants to the *Wasil-Baqi-Navis* and *Siyahá Navis* in the tahsils, and thereby remove a heavy blot from its administration.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

*The Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd September, states that in Tahsil Chúnia, district Lahore, there is a small village named Gor, which is mostly populated by Mussalmáns. In the same tahsil there is another village called Mokul, which is mainly peopled by Hindus. A short time ago, some Hindus of Mokul, influenced by the preachings of the Muhammadans of the other village, became converts to the Muhammadan religion. This has ever since been a cause of enmity to the Hindus of Mokul against the Muhammadans of Gor ; and the former availed themselves of the opportunity of the Bakar id to pick a quarrel with the latter. They accordingly charged the Muhammadans of Gor with having sacrificed cows on the Bakar id day, and, with about 300 men, fell upon them in their own village. They at first gave a good sound beating to the Muhammadans, and then dishonoured their mosques and sacred books, and entering their houses plundered their property and took some of them captive to their own village. The writer, then, says that a complaint has already been made in a court of law, and expresses hope that full justice will be done in the matter.

Circulation,  
550 copies.

*The Praydg Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 3rd September, is glad to say that no religious quarrel took place between the Hin-

Hindus and Musalmans of Allahabad at the late *Bahadur*, and offers its hearty thanks to the present Hindu *Kenādī*, Pandit Gopal Das, and to other local officers for it. At Daraganj, the Musalmans at first desired to sacrifice cows openly, but seeing that the *Pragwāls* were prepared to prevent it even at the cost of their lives, they desisted from their purpose.

The *Shākjhānābād I-tinch* (Delhi), of the 8th September, contains a picture, in which an oil-mill, called the penal and other taxes levied on the people of Delhi, is represented as pressing the oil-seeds, called the people of Delhi, and making them yield up their essence in the shape of money.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

*Alleged pressure of the penal and other taxes levied on the people of Delhi.*

as pressing the oil-seeds, called the people of Delhi, and making them yield up their essence in the shape of money.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Khairkhānah-i-Alam* (Dehli), of the 1st September, states that, some time ago, an account of a bloody fight between the Khalil and Mohmand tribes of the frontier was published in the newspapers. The fight had taken place at a distance of only one mile from Peshawar and in the very neighbourhood of the bungalow of the Commissioner of the Peshawār Division, but still the offenders have not yet been arrested and punished. This shows that no efficient check is exercised on the frontier tribes to keep the peace. The Peshawar authorities ought to have inflicted exemplary punishment on the Khalil and Mohmand tribes, in order to restrain other frontier tribes from engaging in similar bloody strifes to satisfy their tribal enmity against each other.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
298 copies.

The *Tutiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th September, states that it has heard that Mr. Bādshāh, the new Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces, intends to abolish the Branch Post-office in the city of Meerut, and to amalgamate it with the Main Post-office in the Cantonment, which is at a distance of three

*Reported intention of the Postmaster-General to abolish the City Branch, Post-office, Meerut.*

miles from the town. The population of the town numbers about 60,000 souls, and some eight or ten newspapers are published there. The abolition of the City Branch Post-office will, therefore, cause inconvenience to a large number of people, and the Government ought to interfere in the matter.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 10th September, complains that the police constables and coolies at the Railway Stations between Benares and Lucknow extorting bribes from passengers.

Police constables and coolies at the Railway Stations between Benares and Lucknow extorting bribes from passengers. The *Babus* or clerks who weigh luggage are in collusion with them, and the Station-Masters pay no attention to complaints made against them. The writer himself was subjected to similar treatment while he was travelling from Benares to Lucknow, and intends to complain to the Railway authorities on the subject.

Circulation,  
315 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Chunar*, of the 13th September, complains that the Hindú water-bearer at the Rewári Railway Station not supplying water to passengers without taking a bribe from them. The Hindú water-bearer at the Rewári Railway Station does not supply water to the passengers unless he receives a pice for each *lotá* of water, and asks the Railway authorities to see to this.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 577 )

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXAMINER.	CIRCULATION.	
								1887.	1887.
1	<i>Ashab-i-Alam</i>	... Morsidabad	Urdú	Weekly	Mohammed H s d & Hassan.	Sept. 7th & 14th ...	Sept. 12th & 16th,	140 copies.	
2	<i>Ashab-i-Alam-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	"	"	A y Singh	8th	" 12th	250	
3	<i>Ashab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	10th	" 11th	600	
4	<i>Ashab-i-Punjabi</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Diván Búté Siagh ...	5th, 7th, 9th & 12th.	" 8th, 10th, 11th & 15th.	200	
5	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Tajammu-J. Hussain	7th	" 11th	30	
6	<i>Ajmu-l-Akhbar</i>	Morsidabad	"	"	Diláwar Ali	8th	" 11th	30	
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Munqarrab Hussain	6th & 18th,	" 9th & 15th ...	63	
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Ram	3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th & 13th.	" 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th & 16th.	3,000	
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Chandar</i>	Chunar	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali	6th & 13th,	" 9th & 15th,	215	
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	"	"	Muhammad-ul-din	8th	" 11th	250	
11	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	"	"	"	Fakhru-l-din	9th	" 11th	150	
12	<i>Ajam-i-Tasavir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	2nd & 9th	" 6th & 13th	200	
13	<i>Alligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Alligarh	"	"	Gulib Hai	6th, 10th & 18th.	" 8th, 12th, & 15th.	600 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).	
14	<i>Allmand Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	" 7th, & 14th,	" 6th & 12th.	81 copies.	

## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.	
							1897.	1897.
16	<i>Arjuna-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Chandan Lal	Sep. 3rd	350 copies.	244 "
16	<i>Arogya Darpan</i>	Allahábád	Hindi	Monthly	Jagannáth	For July	" 7th	575 "
17	<i>Anup Yatni Prakasha</i>	Fyzabad	Urdú	"	Kakkú Maj	For July & Aug.	" 12th	110 "
18	<i>Asrafi-i-Albár</i>	Delhi	"	Weekly	Mirza Khán	Sep. 11th	" 13th	240 "
19	<i>Asrafi</i>	Lucknow	Gíndí	"	Ahmed Ali	" 9th	" 10th	100 "
20	<i>Bharat Pendar</i>	Ajigarh	"	"	Tots Rám	" 2nd	" 2nd & 18th	2,000 "
21	<i>Bharat Jyoti</i>	Benares	Urdú	"	Rám Kirán Narmá	" 5th & 12th,	" 12th	250 "
22	<i>Dabdat-i-Qaisar</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thákur Prasád	" 3rd & 10th,	" 12th & 15th	425 "
23	<i>Dabdat-i-Sikandar</i>	Ram-pur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain	" 5th & 12th,	" 12th & 16th,	120 "
24	<i>Hifz-i-Hind</i>	Multán	"	"	Raj Nath	Aug. 31st & Sep.	" 7th	100 "
25	<i>Dolat Punch</i>	Lahore	"	"	Fazlul-dín	Sep. 7th & 14th	" 9th & 16th	315 "
26	<i>Dharm Jooti</i>	"	"	"	Brahma Dés	" 4th & 11th,	" 6th & 13th,	300 "
27	<i>Chankhwar-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Ilmu-l-dín	" 3rd & 10th,	" 8th & 15th,	425 "
28	<i>Gurmukh Akhbar</i>	Amritsar	Gurmukhí	"	Lahná Singh	Aug. 24th, & 31st	" 6th, 9th &	295 "
29	<i>Hans-i-Hind</i>	Alláhábád	Urdú	"	Sadar-i-dín	& Sep. 7th.	" 15th.	400 "
30	<i>Hindustán</i>	Kálakankar...	Hindi	"	Rájé Rámpál Singh	Sep. 4th & 11th,	" 8th & 14th	191 "
31	<i>Jain Prakasha</i>	Fayyákhpur...	"	"	Jiyyá Lál	" 6th to 15th,	" 7th to 16th,	174 "
32	<i>Jalpur Gazette</i>	Jalpur	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	For September	" 12th	100 "
33	<i>Jahaz-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdú	"	Sep. 3rd, 7th, &	" 6th, 10th, &	" 18th	120 "
34	<i>Jam-i-Jaunshád</i>	Moridábád	"	"	Mohammed Khalil	" 2nd & 9th	" 4th to 11th,	160 "
35	<i>Jog-i-Lal Prakash</i>	Yarrukhnagar, Híndí	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 4th to 11th,	" 8th & 16th	174 "
					Jiyyá Lál	" For September	" 12th	"

36	Tribhuvan Bhawan	Urdu	Moerut	" Ghiasi " Bi-monthly	Sep. 3rd & 10th,	" 16th	" 8th & 13th,	
37	Ziarat-e-Karim	Urdu	Kanpur	" Bhaggu Khán "	" 15th	" 10th	" 10th & 14th,	" 16th
38	Zia-ul-Rasheed	Urdu	Lucknow	" Muhammed Yaqub "	" 5th & 12th,	" 9th	" 9th & 14th,	200 copies (in
39	Zia-ul-Rasheed	Urdu	Banaras	" Lakshmi Shaukat "	" 9th	" 10th	" 8th & 14th,	200 copies (in
40	Khair Khwâj-i-Alam	Urdu	Delhi	" Misra, M.A.	" Mir Hassan	" 1st & 8th,	" 6th & 11th ..	olding 843
41	Khair Khwâj-i-Kashmir	Urdu	Lahore	" Sâliq Râim "	" 3rd & 10th,	" 3rd & 10th,	" 8th & 14th,	copies taken by Govern-
42	Khawâj-i-Panjab	Urdu	Sikkiot	" Bijj Lai "	" Aug. 16th & 24th	" 12th	" 12th	ment).
43	Gurulâz-i-Afâq	Punjabi	Punjab	" Harsukh Râi "	" 7th	" 10th	" 9th, 11th	
44	Ghâj-i-Nâr	Punjabi	Lahore	" Tis-weekly "	" 3rd, 6th, 8th,	" 6th, 9th,	" 6th, 11th	
45	Hâjâr-e-Gassâte	Punjabi	"	" Weekly "	" 10th & 13th,	" 13th & 16th,	" 13th & 16th,	
46	Hâjâr-e-Zâhibâq	Punjabi	Banâilly	" Dîdâr Bakhsh "	" 3rd & 10th,	" 6th & 13th,	" 6th & 13th,	
47	Hâjâr-e-Zâhibâq	Punjabi	Gorakhpur	" Imdâd Hussain "	" 1st & 8th	" 14th	" 14th	100
48	Iqtâ'âm Gazette	Hindi	Delhi	" Muhammad Abdü-l-	" 9th	" 11th	" 11th	225
49	Lawâdâr Gazette	Hindi	Jodhpur	" Latif.	"	"	"	150
50	Wâsitâ-i-Qâsiyat	Hindi	Lucknow	" Balâqî Diâs	" 8th	" 10th	" 10th	
51	Matiâ-i-Nâr	Hindi	Cawnpore	" Gobardhan Dâs "	" 4th & 11th	" 9th & 15th,	" 9th & 15th,	
52	Mawâj-i-Narbuddâ	Hindi	Hoshangâbâd	" Ghâlikâ Mâsheemâd,	" 8th & 13th,	" 7th & 15th,	" 7th & 15th,	
53	Mawâj-i-Zarbat	Hindi	Râmpur	" Durga Prasad "	" 3rd & 10th,	" 6th & 13th,	" 6th & 13th,	
54	Mâzâq ka Putle	Hindi	Bijnor	" Abdü-l-Karîm	" 7th	" 12th	" 12th	
55	Mâzâq-i-Nimroz	Hindi	Lahore	" Muhammad Râis "	"	"	"	
56	Mâzâq-i-Nimroz	Hindi	Agra	" Kartmu-i-lâh "	"	"	"	
57	Mâzâq-i-Zâm	Hindi	Lahore	" Mukund Râm "	" 5th & 12th,	" 6th & 12th,	" 6th & 12th,	
58	Mâzâq-i-Zâm	Hindi	Agra	" Ahmad Khân "	" 10th	" 14th	" 14th	
59	Mâniçpatr Guide	Hindi	Lahore	" Fazlu-l-din "	" 5th & 12th,	" 3rd & 13th,	" 3rd & 13th,	
60	Naiyâr-i-Assam	Hindi	Agra	" Khaïr-i-lâh Khân "	" Aug. 16th	" 9th	" 9th	50
			Morâdâbâd	"	" Sep. 5th & 12th ..	" 7th & 15th ..	" 7th & 15th ..	180

## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name or Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Manuscript.	Circulation.
61	Hajmūl-Alhād̄	... Bīsāth	Urdu	... Weekly	Bahū-l-Jah Khā ...	1887.	Sep. 1st, 8th & 15th	500
62	Hajmūl-Hind	... Morsābd̄	"	... Weekly	Ārvār Krishn	Sep. 1st, 8th & 15th & 22nd	Sep. 6th & 13th	180 copies.
63	Masāni-Agrā	... Agra	"	... "	Jamnā Dās	Sep. 7th & 15th.	" 9th & 16th	385
64	Masāni-Hind	... Fatehpur	"	... "	Sheo Narāyan	Aug. 23rd & 30th,	" 16th	50
65	Masāni-Sākar	... Badāun	"	... "	Imtiās Ahmad	Sep. 4th	" 11th	22
66	Masābd̄-Mulk	... Morsābd̄	"	... "	Fahimū-l-din	" 11th	" 18th	175
67	Nir-Ashād̄	... Lodhiānā	"	... "	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 8th	" 10th	109
68	Niranj-Lāwār	... Cawnpore	"	... "	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 3rd & 10th	" 6th & 13th	690
69	Niyāya-Budhām	... Hardā	Mārāthi-English.	... " Daily	Bāsudeva Bhāskar	" 7th, & 14th	" 9th & 16th,	308
70	Qāid Alhād̄	... Lucknow	Urdu	... Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 6th to 16th,	" 6th to 16th,	400
71	Qāid Pencik	... " Lāhore	"	... Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	" 1st, 7th & 10th.	" 9th, 11th & 18th.	585 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
72	Panjāb Alhād̄	"	"	... Bi-weekly	Shaman-l-din	" 3rd, 7th & 10th.	" 6th, 11th & 18th.	450 copies.
73	Punjāb Pencik	"	"	... Weekly	Firoz-l-din	" 8th	" 10th	90
74	Punjāb Khān	"	"	... "	Abdu-l-Rehman	" 7th	" 10th	400
75	Qāid Alhād̄	"	"	... "	Din Muhammad	" 6th & 13th,	" 8th & 15th	365
76	Rājputāg-Bānālād̄	"	"	... "	Dewāki Nandan	" 3rd & 10th,	" 6th & 10th	350
77	Tibbi-News	Hindi	"	... "	Hārgopal	" 4th	" 12th	112

78	<i>Qisar-i-Bind</i>	... Jallundur	... Urdu-Hindi	... Weekly	... Murad Ali	... 3rd & 10th,	115
79	<i>Qisar-i-Bind</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... Raifi-i-din	... 4th	"
80	<i>Rajq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... "	... Muhamram Ali	... 3rd, & 10th,	175
81	<i>Raq'u-Lakhber</i>	... Benares	... Urdu	... "	... Ghulam Hussain	... 6th & 13th,	200
82	<i>Rehbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Tri-weekly	... Naeem Ali	... 5th	200
83	<i>Sifatnā-i-Gazette</i>	... Ajmere	... Urdu-Hindi	... Weekly	... Murad Ali	... 6th, 8th, 10th	205
84	<i>Rai's Prakasha</i>	... Batlam	... Urdu	... "	... Muhammad Abdur-J.	... & 13th.	205
85	Rao:	... Lahore	... Urdu	... "	... Hargopal Haq	... 6th & 12th,	281
86	<i>Kohilkhand Punch</i>	... Morādābād	... Urdu	... "	... Jamshed Ali	... 1st	150
87	<i>Borānah</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Tegh Bahādur	... 9th & 16th...	150
88	<i>Safīr-i-Akāber</i>	... Bahawalpur	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Dwarkā Nath	... 9th	150
89	<i>Safīr-i-Am</i>	... Bhupāl	... Urdu	... "	... Abdu-l-Wāhid	... 12th	150
90	<i>Sukhfī-i-Qudś</i>	... Delhi	... Urdu	... "	... Muhammad Abdur-J.	... 8th	150
91	<i>Sayyān Kirti Sudhā-Udaipur</i>	... Udaipur	... Hindi	... "	... Qudus.	... 15th	150
92	<i>Sarmāt-i-Benares</i>	... Benares	... Urdu	... Hindi	... Banshi Dhar	... 15th & 12th,	150
93	<i>Shashyahānabād Pūnch</i>	... Delhi	... Urdu	... "	... Wali Muhammad	... 1st & 8th,	150
94	<i>Shāhanshāh-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... Mir Hāsan	... 12th & 16th,	150
95	<i>Shām-i-Qudś</i>	... Pāsābād	... Urdu	... "	... Ahmad Hāsan	... 6th & 11th...	150
96	<i>Shāh-i-Tir</i>	... Cawnpore	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Kishan Prasād	... 8th	150
97	<i>Sirājū-i-Akhber</i>	... Jhelam	... Urdu	... "	... Jamnā Prasād	... 11th	150
98	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa	... Urdu	... "	... Faqir Muhammad	... 14th	150
99	<i>Sukh</i>	... Benares	... Urdu	... "	... Lakshman Anant	... 6th & 15th...	150
100	<i>Surma-i-Rozgar</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... "	... Sharafu-i-din	... 9th & 13th.	150
101	<i>Surār-i-Qaisar</i>	... Rāmpur	... Urdu	... "	... Pirat Hussain	... 1st & 8th ...	150
102	<i>Takh</i>	... Morādābād	... Urdu	... "	... Muhammad Raś	... 6th & 12th...	150
103	<i>Tamāna</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... "	... Rahab Ali	... 5th & 12th...	150
104	<i>Tazya-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... Pūran Chānd	... 8th & 15th...	150
105	<i>Vastu-i-Hind</i>	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... "	... Sajid Hussain	... 11th	150
				... "	... Mirza Mavāhib	... Aug. 31st & Sep. 8th.	150
				... "	... Mirza Mavāhib	... Sep. 4th & 11th ...	200

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*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE ON PAPER.	DATE ON ENCL. OR CIRCULATION.
						1887.	1887.
106	Vansri-J. Hull	Silhet	Urdú.	Weekly.	Gauḍam, Ahmed	Sep. 7th	175 copies.
107	Victoria Paper.	"	"	Daily.	Gyan Chand	Sep. 6th to 16th,	850 "
108	Vrit Dhár	Dhár	Mariáthi	Weekly	Hari Bháskar	" 8th	120 "
109	Wazir-i-Sum	Ghásipur	Urdú.	"	Siraj-u-l-din Ahmad	" 1st	310 "

ALLAHABAD :  
On 21st September, 1887. }

KUNJVIHARI LAL, B.A.,  
Off. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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